

THREE AMERICAN SOCIETY WOMEN HELP
BALKAN ALLIES IN FIGHT WITH TURK

Mme. L. A. Coromilas.

At least three American society women are actively interested in promoting the cause of the Balkan allies against Turkish oppression. They are the wives of men who are connected with the allied armies or who are deeply interested in the outcome of the struggle. These three are Mme. L. A. Coromilas, Princess Lazarovich-Hreberanovich and Mme. Slav Grouh.

Mme. Coromilas is a daughter of a former senator from Missouri, Frank M. Cockrell. As Anna Ewing Cockrell, now the wife of the Greek minister to the United States, she was foremost in the little set who were always depended upon to make amateur theatricals "go" in Washington. Mme. Coromilas, whose beauty won instant recognition in Greece, is at present in Athens, where she is taking a leading part in the Red Cross activities carried forward by the Queen of Greece.

OUTLAWS

Suffragettes in United Kingdom May Be Declared by Courts.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—"Make them outlaws!" This is the severe suggestion of a London lawyer to the authorities who are at their wits' ends in dealing with the militant suffragettes.

As the women will not obey "man-made laws," argues the barrister, they have no right to the protection of those laws.

While this newest proposition is not likely to receive general approval, it is admitted that some way must be found to punish women violators of the law without making them martyrs to "The Cause." When they were arrested by wholesale and committed to prison for breaking windows, attempting to set fire to a Dublin theater and for other offenses, they escaped by means of the hunger strike. None has been caught at setting fires and pouring ink and other substances into letter boxes, but Elsie Howe, who has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for turning in false fire alarms, the latest device of the militants to influence men to give them the ballot, probably will become a hunger striker.

Many plans, including that of letting them starve in prison if they refuse food, have been recommended to the government, but none has thus far met with acceptance. The lawyer quoted claims to have legal authority for his suggestion that the law breakers be declared outlaws, with all that outlawry signifies—ignored by the law, deprived of police protection and the rest. If this appears too radical, he would have them declared undesirable, which would place it within the power of any magistrate to order their removal beyond the shores of the United Kingdom.

The British naval authorities have been considerably perturbed of late over the way in which minor secrets of British ships have been reaching foreign powers, and particularly Germany, the spies from which country, it is asserted, are always prepared with the biggest prices for anything pertaining to naval matters.

There have been several prosecutions of civilians charged with communicating these secrets to foreign powers, and one or two men under suspicion have been dropped from the navy. More importance is attached to the recent arrest of George C. Parrott, an ex-gunner of the navy, one of the class of petty officers who, under recent regulations, are in line for promotion to the commissioned ranks.

Parrott, it was found, while doing duty at the school of gunnery, made trips to Ostend, where, according to evidence given against him, he was

met by a foreigner, with whom he spent the evenings, returning to England the same night. As it is against the regulations for a blue-jacket or petty officer to leave England without leave, Parrott's name was removed from the navy list, and some months later the police having discovered that he received letters from the continent with money enclosed, under an assumed name, he was arrested.

It was also found that Parrott had deposited considerable sums of money at his bank. One of the points of evidence against the prisoner is that the bank notes he received had on one occasion or another been sent to Germany. This evidence was made possible by the fact that at all banks memoranda are made of the number of Bank of England notes in the bank's possession, and the disposition made of them. In this case two of the notes had been paid out to travelers, who had charged them in Germany.

The British expedition under General Bower, which last year penetrated the Arber country on the northeast frontier of India, for the purpose of punishing natives for the murder of a British political agent, has brought back some interesting information of that part of the world, and of the even less known district northward to the Chinese frontier. Before the advent of the Bower expedition, little was known of "this heartbreaking country," as A. Benthick, who accompanied General Bower, describes it, except that it was inhabited by awkward tribes. Few Englishmen had penetrated so far, and the right of the Abors to turn travelers back was unquestioned.

After punishing the tribes for the murder of the political agent, for the British government has a way of impressing natives with the fact that British lives must be respected, the explorers pushed northward across deep valley clefts and hardly fordable rivers. One day they took seven hours to make six miles. They found primitive hill communities entirely unknown to Europe, living on scanty crops, supplemented by rats and squirrels snared in the jungle, and heard from them of even more mysterious tribes who were said to barter with the Abors in human bodies. These wild men live close to the snow line, and the Abors spoke of them with disgust and contempt. Still further beyond the snow mountains they heard of another unknown country where the people live in wooden houses and have neither horses nor yaks.

GETS STRONG GASSER.

The Elk Grove Realty Company has just drilled in a gas well that is good for fifteen to twenty million cubic feet a day on Flag run near San Jose. The flow was so strong at first that the drill was blown out of the well.

W. C. Warfield was here Friday from Vienna.

GEOLOGY

Of North America Discussed in a Publication by the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—It is now four years since the United States Geological Survey published as a help to teachers and students of geography and physiography a paper by Professors Salisbury and Atwood, of the University of Chicago, on "The Interpretation of Topographic Maps." The demand for this publication, which was strictly educational in character, was so great that, notwithstanding two editions were printed, even the small allotment had for sale is now nearly exhausted. Meanwhile teachers of geography in all grades in many parts of the country have been receiving most practical aid in their work as the Geological Survey has issued topographic sheets covering the areas in the vicinity of their schools. The Survey has also recognized the needs of professional men educationally interested in the different branches of geology by the publication of such works as Clarke's "Data of Geochemistry," now in its second edition, and papers on paleontology and glaciology.

The Survey has now issued another large work which will be of especial value to teachers and advanced students of geology. This work, which concerns geologists more than geographers and which is printed as Professional Paper 71 of the Survey, is entitled "Index to the Stratigraphy of North America," by Bailey Willis, accompanied by a geologic map of North America, compiled by the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the Geological Survey of Canada and the Instituto Geológico de Mexico, under the supervision of Bailey Willis and George W. Stose. As its title implies, this large volume, comprising nearly 800 pages, is a description of the stratigraphic geology of the continent; it is not in any sense a text book in geology. The author of this report, which is comprehensive in its scope and naturally has been very difficult of preparation, is a geologist of international reputation, formerly chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey and now temporarily engaged in the organization of surveys for the government of Argentina.

The preparation of this great work required the examination of a vast amount of geologic literature of all sorts, published during more than a score of years and covering Greenland, British America, Central America and the West Indies, as well as the United States. In its accomplishment, and particularly in the compilation of the map, Mr. Willis received the friendly co-operation of the Canadian and Mexican geological surveys, as well as of the state geologists of our own country. For the most part, the description of the several regions or districts are either from the original authors or presented in the form of abstracts. Though the work is essentially a compilation or combination of published geologic knowledge of the continent, it contains also much hitherto unpublished information, contributed by the author and his associates. The new data concern principally the geology of Mexico, Cuba, the western states and Canada.

On account of the long time required for the elaboration of this great task, a preliminary separate edition of the geologic map of the continent was published over a year ago. The entire edition of this map, though obtainable only by purchase and at a relatively high price, was exhausted before the appearance of the explanatory text. An edition has been printed to accompany the text and the whole is now obtainable gratis from the survey.

For easy and simple reference from the map to the text and vice versa, the map is divided, in accordance with the scheme adopted for the standard international map of the world, into rectangular areas forming horizontal zones or tiers and vertical rows, four degrees of latitude in height and six degrees of longitude in width, each east-west zone or tier being designated by a letter and each north-south row by a number. The map is about six feet high by five feet wide, on a scale approximating eighty miles to the inch. On it the distribution of the various rock systems or formations is delineated and differentiated in colors, so far as practicable, though the scale does not generally permit the representation in readily visible dimension of geological divisions whose outcrop occupies strips less than four miles wide. The geology of some remote areas is so little known that the space on the map is either left blank or colored for the grand division to which it is thought

the rocks probably belong. On the other hand, the scale obviously does not permit the representation of nearly all the formations present in many regions of the country where the strata are steeply tilted or the geologic history has been worked out in detail. For these regions the inquirer for detail or local cartographic information must consult the original publications cited and bibliographically listed in the text. So also those searching detailed information regarding the mineral wealth of an area must go to the original publications, in particular to the works dealing in detail with the mineral resources of the different parts of the continent, rather than with the geologic history and structure. As already stated, this volume has been prepared to meet the urgent needs of the professional teacher and the advanced student in geology.

POSTAL

Bond Issue the Fourth Time is Being Taken by West Virginians Now.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Information made public today by Postmaster General Hitchcock shows that postal savings deposits in West Virginia have made application for \$3,140 of the fourth semi-annual issue of postal savings bonds to be distributed January 1. Application for this amount has been made by fifteen depositors and it is particularly interesting to note that nearly \$3,000 of the total amount of bonds has been applied for in the registered form, indicating that they are being purchased as permanent investments. Applications have been received for twenty-six of the registered bonds; twelve of the \$20 denomination; eleven of the \$100 and three of the \$500 denomination. Three applications have been received for the \$100 denomination in the coupon form.

With respect to the amount of bonds applied for by West Virginians, all other cities of the state with a total of \$800 and following in order are Charleston for \$560, Harper's Ferry and Logan for \$500 each, Morgantown \$300, Martinsburg \$220, and Wheeling \$100.

This is the fourth bond issue since the installation of the postal savings system in this country, the first issue having been made July 1, 1911. Compared with the applications made by depositors in the state of West Virginia on July 1, last, the present applications show an increase of \$460, or 17.2 per cent. On July 1 last, eight depositors applied for \$2,680 of the bonds.

INSTITUTE

Will Meet at the Two Lick School House and Observe a Program.

The Union District Teachers' Institute will meet at the Two Lick school house Saturday, January 4, at 10 o'clock a. m. The following program has been arranged:

What constitutes good discipline?—M. H. Cole.

Devices for securing good discipline.—C. C. Coffindaffer.

Effects of physical environment on school efficiency.—W. Clyde Curry.

What constitutes a well equipped rural school room?—W. D. Ward.

Best means of securing suitable libraries.—Howard A. Thrash.

Means of interesting the community in the school.—A. J. Curry.

The relative value of the recitation and the study period.—W. H. Coffindaffer.

Unusual pupils—dull, lazy, stubborn, bright and nervous.—Howard Curry.

How does the school itself affect the attendance?—Carl Thrash.

How to make the study of civics practical.—C. W. Vanscoy.

HOGS IN OR OUT

Is the Issue in the Annual Alderson Municipal Election.

ALDERSON, W. Va., Dec. 19.—The most bitter municipal election in the history of this town of 1,300 inhabitants is being waged between the "Hogs" and the "Anti-Hogs." The former party is opposed to a town ordinance prohibiting the keeping of hogs within the town limits, while the anti-hog party is for the ordinance. The anti-hog party is for the ordinance. The anti-hog party is for the ordinance.

F. S. Crockett was here Friday from Folston.

J. P. Sheppard, of Morgantown, is a visitor here.

TARIFF TINKERING
STOUTLY OPPOSED

By the Window Glass Trade Circles of the Entire United States.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 21.—The Glassworker says the window glass trade wants no tariff tinkering. The following review of trade conditions appears in that publication:

Decided animation was noticeable in window glass circles during the week and the product of the various factories moved more freely than for many months past. The announcement of the action taken with reference to addition of the boxing charge resulted in buyers getting busy with a rush. During the present month and up to last Thursday evening it is claimed by competent authorities that nearly 500,000 boxes of window glass had been disposed of and it is altogether probable that 600,000 boxes will have been ordered by buyers by the end of this week, as the new boxing charge goes into effect today, and wise buyers are anxious to get in out of the wet.

This has been one of the largest movements of glass in a long time and disposal of their product in such big quantities greatly clarifies the situation from the factory viewpoint. Affairs in the trade are now in good shape and matters should pursue the even tenor of their way until next March unless something unforeseen occurs. Judging from the present outlook there is hardly any likelihood of any large surplus of glass accumulating even though factory operations should go steadily forward during the balance of the blast.

As a rule the trade does not view the boxing charge as a hardship. The matter has been anticipated for many months, the question having been discussed from time to time for several years past and buyers generally were prepared for the change. Glass is now being shipped from the factory at a rapid rate and the entire industry appears to be in a much better condition than was thought possible a few short years ago even by the most optimistic observer.

These favorable conditions have been brought about by intelligent, well-directed effort. Hard work was necessary and plenty of it, while the difficulties appeared to be practically insurmountable. From a state of absolute chaos the trade has been developed in a business like manner and there is now a possibility of keeping affairs on a substantial basis, provided the tinkers and meddlers keep their hands off. Hearty good will and co-operation are now in evidence in nearly all sections of the trade and those who would sow seeds of distrust and dissension will not find a very receptive set of hearers. Hand plant operators and workmen remember only too well the vicissitudes they underwent in the recent past and it will be "Get thee behind me, Satan," for those who try to "pull one over" at this time. Tariff tinkering and "trust" talk should be left severely alone. The window trade wants none of it.

ELKINS

Is Elated over the Prospect of a Federal Building There Soon.

ELKINS, Dec. 21.—Elkins's dream of a new and modern postoffice in keeping with the importance of the town, is, it seems, about to be realized, judging from the fact that the supervising architect of the treasury department has advertised for bids for the construction complete, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, interior lighting fixtures and approaches, of the United States postoffice at Elkins, W. Va. These bids will be received at the office of the supervising architect until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 28th day of January, 1913, and then be opened.

The building will be located on the beautiful lot on the corner of Fourth street and Davis avenue, facing the Y. M. C. A. building, and in the rear of the Randolph hotel. It will be two stories and basement and have a ground area of approximately 5,750 feet. The first floor will be fireproof, stone facing and tile floor. Drawings and specifications will be only at the local postoffice within a few days.

George W. Hannan and E. L. Cronmeyer, of the Phillips tin plate plant at Weirton, are in the city on a business visit.

Mrs. Mary Flanagan and children returned to their home at Baltimore Tuesday night after spending several days in the city.

Miss Margaret Coffman, a student in the Bristol school in Washington, D. C., arrived home Wednesday morning from that city to spend the holiday vacation with her relatives.

BUMGARDNER

Is Nominated for Mayor of the Town of Adamston Next Year.

Walter C. Bumgardner was nominated at Adamston Friday night as the People's Progressive party candidate for mayor at the annual town election to be held January 2. The convention named S. G. Swiger for recorder and Fred Seanes, H. E. Strother, George Schutte, S. S. Hunter and Howard Drummond for councilmen. There were eighteen votes cast in the convention. It was held in the school house. J. W. Flanagan called the convention to order and J. Walter Duncan acted as chairman and William Plant was secretary of the convention. Both the election and the convention were successful.

GOOD WELLS.

North of Adamston, Clay district, this county, the Philadelphia Company's Nos. 8 and 9 on the Lucas brothers' farm are producing 820 barrels a day.

DIVIDE REWARD.

ROMNEY, Dec. 19.—The county court here has divided the \$200 reward offered for the arrest of "Anglo" Mardy, the negro bandit in the attempted Inkeeper hold-up as follows: Chief of Police Harry Irvine, \$50; Charles O'Hara, patrol wagon driver, \$50; Charles W. Burton, street car conductor, Frostburg, \$50; Mr. Rephorn, Frostburg, \$25; and Mr. Naughton, of Barton, \$25.

Genevieve Roberts returned home Thursday night from Cincinnati, where she has been attending the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Laubenstein and daughter, of Lee street, went this afternoon to Ashland, Pa., for the Christmas holidays. They will be gone two weeks.

Mrs. Stuart F. Reed is here to spend the holidays with her mother and sister, Mrs. Ellen Smith and Miss Cora Smith, of Sycamore street.

Breakfast

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